



Fig. 1. Various leaf-mines of *Trachys troglodytes* found on devil's-bit scabious in Cotswold grasslands.

The leaf-mine is of a generally characteristic form, being a full depth blotch, occasionally elongated, and generally with a shiny black spot at the start of the mine (J. Robbins, pers. comm.)—see Fig. 1. As other insect species produce leaf mines on devil's-bit scabious, the identification should be confirmed by checking that the larva inside the mine is a *Trachys* sp.—one is illustrated in Bily (1982).

My thanks to D.K. Clements for his illustration of various *Trachys troglodytes* leaf-mines, to J. Robbins for the use of his *Provisional keys to the identification of the British leaf-miners*, and to P.J. Hodge and I.S. Carter for the details of their unpublished records.—K.N.A. Alexander, 22 Cecily Hill, Cirencester, Glos. GL7 2EF.

#### REFERENCES

- Atty, D.B. 1983. *Coleoptera of Gloucestershire*. Published privately, Cheltenham.  
 Bily, S. 1982. The buprestidae (Coleoptera) of Fennoscandia and Denmark. *Fauna Ent. Scand.* 10.

**A second Gloucestershire locality for *Macroplax preysleri* (Fieber) (Heteroptera: Lygaeidae).** — A single *Macroplax preysleri* was taken on Daneway Banks (SO 941038) in the Cotswold Hills, 28.iv. 1989, by sieving moss and grass litter on a steep south-east facing slope. The turf was open, with patches of bare ground amongst the tufty sward. Common rock-rose was plentiful — the bug is believed to be associated with this plant. The only other known locality in the country is Rodborough

Common, where Askew (1985) found it in 1983, and where I have also taken it — one swept on a steep south-west facing slope, 30.v. 1985.

The species is listed as 'endangered' in the Red Data Book (Shirt, 1987) on the basis that it was only known from two localities on the Mendip Limestone: Brean Down and Dolebury Warren. The subsequent discovery of the bug on the Gower Limestone and at Rodborough Common (Askew, 1985), together with the present record, suggest that it may be widespread in suitable situations on the Limestone of South-west Britain.

Daneway Banks, like all the other sites, is an SSSI, and is managed as a nature reserve by the Gloucestershire Trust for Nature Conservation. — K.N.A. Alexander, 22 Cecily Hill, Cirencester, Glos GL7 2EF.

#### REFERENCES

- Askew, R.R. 1985. *Macroplax preysleri* (Fieber) (Hem., Lygaeidae) in Gloucestershire and South Wales. *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* **121**: 8.  
 Shirt, D.B. (ed.) 1987. *British Red Data Books: 2. Insects*. Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough.

#### BOOK REVIEW

**Tephritid Flies (Diptera: Tephritidae)** by I.M. White. Royal Entomological Society of London, Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects vol. 10, part 5a. 1988. British Museum (Natural History), London. £12.00 (£8.40 to Fellows of the RESL).

The Tephritidae are a family of flies whose varied larval associations with plants, combined with the attractive appearance of the adults (typically with patterned wings—a scarce feature among British Diptera) have made them popular with entomologists. However, until the publication of this Handbook there have been great difficulties for the British student aspiring to identify our species accurately. Most dipterists have struggled with a combination of the generic key by Collin (1947) which is not illustrated, supplemented by the wing plates and keys to species by Séguy (1934), now somewhat outdated taxonomically speaking. It is therefore very pleasing to be able to recommend this new RESL Handbook, which in 134 pages and with the aid of 286 figures (including 64 wing plates) sets out clear identification keys and presents detailed biological information on our fauna. A total of 73 British species are treated, together with a few other species which have emerged from imported fruit but have not become established here.

A brief introduction places the British fauna in a European and world context, and this is followed by a useful discussion of the biology of the family. Sections on parasitoids, pest species, biological control of weeds, and collecting and rearing, all provide interesting background information, as well as references for further reading on these aspects of the family. The 'Methods of study' section is comprehensive and self-contained, and this will be of considerable help to those dipterists taking up studies of Tephritidae for the first time, or indeed to entomologists commencing work on flies with the aid of this handbook.

Few misprints were noted: on p. 19 line 4 'main' should read 'male', p. 20 line 4 the figure number should read 176 not 175, p. 28 line 2 the figure number should read 223 not 22, p. 31 line 12 an extra 'g' has slipped into 'oranges', and on p. 92 figure 63 the hind femur of *Rhagoletis alternata* is shown in anterior (not posterior) view to illustrate the strong anteroventral subapical seta.

I found the keys work well with a variety of species, and special mention should be